The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

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A BRAVE REVENGE.

'John Thomas,' said a beautiful young lady as she threw up the sash of the window at which she was sitting, 'tell that dirty boy to get off the stoop at once.'

John Thomas, the liveried footman, who was arranging the mats in an elegant coupe before the door, at once moved toward the boy in obedience to his lovely mistress' command.

But the boy, evidently a bootblack, spared him the trouble by rising at once and walking slowly away.

He was a poor, emaciated, forlorn looking fellow, with his clothes hanging about him in tatters, and his bare toes peeping through the wide cracks in his ill-mated shoes, but he had as much pride in his humble way as the fair lady at the plate-glass window had in hers, and there was an unmistakable look of wounded dignity on his begrimmed face as he turned it for an instant in the direction of the speaker.

'I'll not soil their stoop with my rags again,' he thought, as the clear cutting tones ceased, and the window slid softly down to the sill.

But having reached the next pavement beyond, he paused and again turned his eyes to the lady's face.

She was extremely beautiful, reminding him of one of the prints he had been wont to admire at a down-town booksellers, and for some moments he feasted his eyes on the charming picture before him.

'A cat may look at a king,' was his inward comment, and leaning against a neighboring lamp-post, he watched until she descended the broad stoop, entered the carriage and was driven away. Then with a sigh and a shiver, for it was a cold, wintry morning, he slowly shuffled away.

It was some years ago, before the boys' lodging houses and other hospitable retreats were thought of, and like many another bootblack and newsboy of the period, when without means, he was compelled to find food and shelter as best he could.

On this morning he had arisen with aching bones from the interior of an empty hogshead, where he had managed to pass the night, and after taking a long look at the rolls and coffee he could not buy, had wandered, he scarcely knew how or why, into the present aristocratic locality.

Hungry, tired, and cold, he scarcely had the spirit to look about for another job; but midway down the block he espied two gentlemen in conversation, and with an effort he quickened his steps toward them.

'Have a shine, sir?' he asked, glancing up at the elder of the two, a stout old gentleman, faultlessly dressed and carrying a gold-headed cane.

But a cool 'Clear out!' accompanied with a wave of the gold-crusted stick was the only reply.

'These young rascals ought to be suppressed by the police as a nuisance,' he heard him remark to his companion as he turned away.

At another time he would have returned the old gentleman's opinion with a sarcasm as cutting as his own, but now he was quite too discouraged and miserable to reply, and sitting down this time on the curbstone, gave himself up to his own dismal thoughts.

'Might have known better'n ter come over here among the swells anyway,' was his inward comment, but it went no further, for he was now accosted by a big countryman, who, in his homespun rig, looked fully as out of place on the avenue as the young bootblack himself.

'That's a boot-black arrangement, ain't it?' said the man nodding at the box and brush.

The boy nodded in return.

'Well, then, bub, you up an' gloss my shoes, will you?'

This, bub was only too glad to do, a faint smile flickering over his face the while.

In a few minutes the 'cowhides' were, as the owner declared, 'all right,' and surveying them complacently, he fumbled into the depths of his great pockets for the change.

'You're what they call a peofesshunal bootblack, hain't you?'

'Zactly.'

'Then, by Jiminy! you're a poor specimen of the craft; look as though you hadn't tasted cow-flesh in a month.'

'Yer right there boss; no more have I.'

'Thought so,' was the rejoinder, 'and here's fifteen cents fur ter buy your breakfast.'

'You're a bully cove,' was the boy's reply, as he pocketed the money; 'when you come this way agin I'll shine you up for nothin'.'

Fifteen cents at such a time was as good as a fortune, and away sped the boy to purchase a breakfast.

There is nothing which reflects so directly on the entire system as a good breakfast, particularly when there is a strong north-easter sending its icy breath to the very marrow of one's bones.

And so the knight of the blacking-brush found it on that chill November morning, all his former spirits returning as the last morsel went ravenously down his throat.

With a bound he was off down the street, and soon, as luck would have it, turning up the pennies as fast as he could reasonably desire.

* * * * * * *

It was near eight o'clock that same evening, and our young friend standing beneath the light of a street lamp, was turning over in his mind whether he had best spend a portion of his earnings in a theatre-ticket, or to save it for the morrow, when some one lightly touched him on the shoulder.

Turning suddenly, he beheld the ebony visage of a young colored waiter, with whom he had a slight acquaintance.

'How are yer, Sambo?' he asked patronizingly.

'Oh, berry well, tank'e, but I'ze in a powerful hurry, and I cum over this way to hunt some pusson to do me a favor.'

'All right, shady. Then I'm the one yer arter. How much yer going to guv.'

'Just one shilling, an' it's only to tote a note to a young colored lady dat libs wid some white folks a piece up town. She's actin' in de pacity of chambermaid, and her name am Sophronia Johnson.'

'Well, give us the change an' the letter, an' I'm off.'

'Whew!' whistled the boy, as he started off with the letter in his pocket and the directions in his head. 'The very house they druv me from this mornin'. Wonder if the nigger 'll order me off the stoop.'

As the young 'colored gemman' had said, it was only 'a piece uptown,' the house being on Fifth Avenue, just above Sixteenth Street.

But as the boy neared the corner of the street, a piercing cry of 'Fire! Fire!' reached his ear, and hurrying on to see from whence it came, to his amazement, it proved to be the very house to which he was bent on his errand as letter-carrier.

The fire-alarm had been sounded, and a crowd was rapidly gathering before the door, and in among them the bootblack was soon standing.

In some way the fire had gained a headway before its existence had been discovered, and the flames were darting upward through the wide hall and into the second story. The staircase was wrapped in a wreathing cloud of smoke, and little flames of crimson light appeared in its midst, and on the pavement just beyond stood a gray-haired man with clasped hands and a face stricken with terror.

Our young friend recognized him at once. It was the same old gentleman who had told him so gruffly to 'be off,' that morning, and in an instant he took it all in. That he was the father of the beautiful young lady he had seen at the window, and that some one was perishing in the flames.

'My child! my pet,' he was saying piteously to himself, then turning excitedly to the gathering crowd he exclaimed in tones that sounded above the din of the approaching engines, and the hum of the murmuring throng about him:—

'A hundred dollars to the one who will save my grandchild! Who will save my grandchild?'

'I will!' responded a shrill voice at his side; no other than that of the poor bootblack of the morning.

'You are only a child,' he began.

But the boy, pointing to the twirling flames above him, interrupted hastily.

'Tell me where the child is, and for God's sake be quick!'

'In the second story back, in a little crib.'

'Some of you fellers boost me onter that ledge above the parlor window!' said the boy to the gaping bystanders, 'and I'll have it down in a twinkling.'

Quickly they did his bidding, and in less time than it takes to relate it, he had clambered to the front chamber window, and effecting an entrance, disappeared amid the choking smoke that was fast filling the room.

He soon found the crib and taking the little sleeper in his arms, wrapped it up head and foot in a blanket he tore from the rosewood bedstead at its side.

Then pulling off one of the sheets he endeavored to tear it into shreds, but in vain; it was made of the strongest and finest linen. His knife, however, was in his pocket, and hastily whipping it out, he cut it into a number of strips.

Then tying them together, by way of a rope, he fastened it about the middle of the child.

'Here it is!' he shouted, and at once proceeded to lower the child into its grandfather's outstretched arms.

A great cheer sounded up from the multitude below, and the firemen, seeing the precarious situation, ran for a ladder. But every instant the danger increased, and he could now feel the seething fire, almost catching him in its merciless embrace.

'I must jump!' he shouted, and a hundred hands reached out to catch him as he gave the leap.

But with all the eagerness of those beneath him, they missed their reckoning and he fell heavily to the ground.

Tender hands raised him, but there was no recognition in the still white face.

A deep gash across the forehead pointed to the most serious wound he had received, and, without once opening his eyes or giving the least sign of consciousness, he was borne to a neighboring hospital.

It was many days before he recovered his senses—weeks before he could walk. But when this stage had been reached he was the recipient of good tidings. The hundred dollars which seemed a fortune in his inexperienced eyes, was certainly his; but better than this, was the news that the parents of the child he had saved intended to take his future in their charge.

Since, he has become a man of high position and unquestionable ability, and whenever he is asked how he came by the scar on his forehead, his answer invariably is:

'I received it when I was a bootblack, and I call it my revenge.'

Courage in Disease.

Many a life has been saved by the moral courage of the sufferer. It is not alone in bearing the pain of operations or the misery of confinement in a sick-room this self-help becomes of vital moment, but in the monotonous tracking of a weary path, and the vigorous discharge of ordinary duty. How many a victim of incurable disease has lived on through years of suffering, patiently and resolutely hoping against hope, or, what is better, living down despair, until the virulence of a threatening malady has died out, and it has ceased to be destructive, although its physical characteristics remained? This power of "good spirits" is a matter of high moment to the sick and weakly. To the former it may mean the ability to survive, to the latter the possibility of outliving, or living in spite of disease. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to cultivate the highest and most buoyant frame of mind which the conditions will admit. The same energy which the form of mental activity is vital to the work of the organism. Mental influences affect the system, and a joyous spirit not only relieves pain, but increases the momentum of life in the body. The victims of disease do not commonly sufficiently appreciate the value and use of "good spirits." They too often settle down in despair when a professional judgment determines the existence of some latent or chronic malady. The fact that it is probable they will die of a particular disease casts so deep a gloom over their prospect that through fear of death they are all their life-time subject to bondage. The multitude of healthy persons who wear out their strength by exhausting journeys and perpetual anxieties for health is very great, and the policy in which they indulge is exceedingly short sighted. Most of the sorrowful and worried cripples who drag out miserable lives in this way would be less wretched and live longer if they were more hopeful. It is useless to expect that any one can be reasoned into a lighter frame of mind, but it is desirable that all should be taught to understand the sustaining, and often, even curative power of "good spirits."—*London Lancet.*

—The liquor traffic of the country is far from profitable to the Treasury, if, as is estimated, it costs the Government $17 for every dollar it receives as revenue.

Timely Topics.

William Smoak is a veritable patriarch. He lives in Charleston county, S. C., and has just entered his ninety-seventh year. The old man and his wife, who died a year ago, raised thirteen children, ten now living. They had first six sons, then two daughters, then three sons and the last two daughters. The eldest is seventy-five years of age, the youngest fifty. The Charleston *News* publishes a tabular statement of descendants of the thirteen children, which shows that the old man has ten living children, 104 grandchildren, 391 great-grandchildren, making in all 575 living descendants and 116 dead. The most remarkable feature of this family is the fact that both the old people lived to see their youngest and thirteenth child a grandmother.

A few months ago several peasants were tried at Novgorod, Russia, for burning a woman, upon the pretext that she had bewitched their cattle and cast spells upon their children. These ruffians were acquitted on the ground that they had acted conscientiously and in accordance with the Scriptural ordinance: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live!" The tribunal of Ustjush, in Russia, has recently, however, taken a somewhat more enlightened view of a witchcraft case brought before it. One Ivan Alexeieff and six women of his village prosecuted a peasant's wife named Charlemoff, for having, as they alleged upon oath, injured their health by the practice of sorcery. To their surprise and discomfiture the court acquitted Charlamoff and denounced the prosecutors severely, sentencing the women to four months imprisonment apiece, and Alexeieff to fifty blows with a rod.

Municipal debts in Eastern towns and cities or in the West, are two different things in comparing the wealth of the two sections. In the Eastern States a State or municipal debt is a debt due its citizens, but in the West such a debt is usually due some capitalist living in the Eastern States. It is so with the Western railroads. Over one-half of all the capital of the railroads running through the West belong to men living in the Eastern States, while they own the major part of their own roads. Of the $800,000 deposited in the savings banks in 1879, the Eastern States owned all but $50,000,000, and the Western States less than $15,000,000. Nearly all of this vast accumulation has been within the past fifteen years. Of the national bank capital the Western States own $80,000,000, and the Eastern States $316,000,000. The great national debt is distributed in about the same proportion. On Western mortgages on private real estate, the amount held by Eastern men is enormous.

The chain-mail vest which is said to have saved Gen. Melikoff, the St. Petersburg dictator, from Vladetski's bullet, has for many generations past been a common article of wear with the leading personages of Europe, the most notable examples being Oliver Cromwell, Gustavus of Sweden, Louis XVI. and the present czar. In the Middle Ages these mail-coats were known as "Milan shirts," and greatly esteemed for the fineness of their workmanship. A famous Italian guerilla who went into the battle of Ravenna thus equipped, was found dead with the mail links still unbroken, though the bones beneath it were completely shattered by the force of the death-blow. A "bullet-proof" vest of this kind was offered by a speculator to the Duke of Wellington, who got rid of him in a very characteristic fashion. Bidding the man put it on, he called to the sentry outside to load with ball-cartridge and come up at once; but the visitor's confidence in his invention did not apparently extend to the testing of it in his own person, for he took to his heels at once.

Careful observation of the growth of the crops will enable the farmer to ascertain the wants of the soil, while by the application of a few general principles he may be led to the general improvement of his land. If, with a good sun exposure, his crops wear a pale green look, he may safely infer a lack of nitrogen; if the straw is soft and too weak to bear the head, it will teach him that his soil is deficient in available potash; if he has a good growth of straw and a light yield of grain, he will find, by the application of phosphates, that the yield of grain will be largely increased.

Nihilism.

We have never been able to get even an approximate idea of the movement which has evolved Nihilism in Russia. Its beginning is in obscurity, its methods are no less revolting than startling, while its objects are incomprehensible to one born to freedom and human rights under the influences of Anglo-Saxon institutions. We know it only in its results, and these are altogether at variance with what we regard as desirable in life. In the Nation, of the 11th inst., we find information drawn from articles written by M. Leroy Beaulieu, which at least afford a glimpse into this baffling subject. It is said that the Nihilists insist on the absolute destruction of everything that can be called a social institution—government, society, family and religion. After these present existing relations are overthrown, then they propose to consider what shall be; but first they seek to annihilate all institutions that exist. As may reasonably be supposed, such thought and purposes have not originated with the peasantry. These humbler people are intent on the things of life, their bread and meat, their children and little happiness. So far the new doctrines have signally failed to make any headway among the conservative class. No peasant has as yet been arrested even on suspicion of being a Nihilist. Those arrested have been students, government employees, traders or old soldier. The core of the movement, says the Nation, seems to be composed of students, both male and female, in whose pessimism the recent reforms have sown the seeds of an immense and fanatical faith in the possibility of a sort of materialistic heaven on earth as soon as the ground has been cleared of institutions. And this faith has many of the characteristics of a religious enthusiasm of the old sort. Many of the young men and women on whom it has seized are known to have given up wealth and social position and luxury to become part of the people whose misery they expect to put an end to. They have made themselves laborers and artisans and entered workshops on small daily wages, so as to have a full sense of the sorrows and privations of the people; and most of the propagandists of this sort are, as might be expected, women. In fact, it is among the women that the new faith shows itself in the strangest ways. They have furnished Nihilism with its most courageous missionaries and martyrs, and with the most audacious expression of its contempt for social conventions. Many of them have married while solemnly devoted to a life of celibacy for the mere convenience of being able to live and travel with a married woman's freedom, but without any intention of filling a wife's position. Solovieff, who made the first attempt on the Emperor's life seems to have had a wife of this sort. On the other hand, these marriages seem frequently to be made for the sole purpose of enabling the couple thus legally united to display their contempt for the institution of matrimony by the subsequent practice of free love. This use of the marriage contract has played a prominent part as an incident in a Nihilist novel by Tchernytcherski. Their readiness to put their own lives in peril of course makes the sacrifice of such other lives as seems necessary to carry out their objects a regretable but not very serious feature in their work. They blow up the soldiers in the guard house in order to get at the Emperor with as little hesitation as they would kill them in battle. They give their martys, too, a sort of poetic canonization, and preserve their memory in hymns of greater or less literary merit.—*Raleigh Observer.*

—The Pennsylvania Railroad originally extended from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, a distance of 248 miles. It now represents 128 distinct railroad organizations, owns and operates 6572 miles of road, and counting double and side tracks, 9249 miles. For twenty years it has been engaged in absorbing other roads, until it now bisects eleven of the most powerful States of the Union. It may be assumed that the policy that has heretofore governed the corporation will be continued, and that the road will continue to extend its arms in all directions until it extends into every section of the country. There are other overgrown railroad corporations in the country equally powerful, and all of them are grasping for more power.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AND THE TRADE DOLLAR.—The House committee on coinage, agreed to report favorably the bill to provide for an exchange of trade dollars for legal tender silver dollars at par, the trade dollars to be received into legal tender dollars as now provided by law; the further coinage of trade dollars to cease. The amount of trade dollars so redeemed and coined into legal tender dollars is not to interfere with the minimum amount of legal tender dollars now authorized by law.

A Sad Spectacle at the American Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 9. Bob Ingersoll, Atheist and Republican, delivered his lecture on "The Gods" at the National Theatre last night, at seventy-five cents a head, to a great crowd, in which fashionable ladies and gray-headed men were conspicuous. Senator Bruce was the only Senator present, and several members of the House had ladies with them. A Virginian, who is a Presbyterian and a well known political orator, was there, and he informs your correspondent that it was the saddest spectacle he ever beheld to see the old men applauding and the ladies laughing approvingly when Ingersoll proclaimed that there is no God but reason, and asked who will be the successor of Jesus Christ. Twenty years ago public opinion would not have tolerated his brilliant libaldry and his blasphemy in comic trimmings, and yet it is now fashionable to take pure-minded young women who had Christian mothers to hear him. I couldn't help saying to my Virginia friend, as he told me of some of the eloquent infidelity of the lecturer, that to me John Jasper's faith as shown in his theory that the sun moves because he believes his Bible says it does is sublime compared with Ingersoll's most splendid passage about Pan and Thor and the other dead gods of the ancients. During the Reign of Terror in France, such scenes as that witnessed at the National Theatre last night were common, and it may be that the American capital is preparing itself for a reign of Radicaltsm worse than it has ever seen.—*Dispatch.*

Dead Men Made to Breathe.

(Murfreesboro (Tenn) Cor. Chicago Times.)

The execution of John Hall and Burret Smith for the murder of Maj. Pugh was witnessed by a crowd numbering thousands. A feature never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, was the display of devotional sentiment of the wild, fantastic, exhuberant sort common people among negroes, on the scaffold. Among the songs was a refrain:

"I've found my rope, it fits me well;
I've tried it on at the gates of hell."

The two condemned men, and Bill Smith, another negro, whose testimony with theirs combined to send eiget men to the penitentiary, as members of their gang of incendiaries, who are declared by many to be innocent, kneeled down on the jail floor, and swore they had told the truth, calling each other "brother in Christ."

Hall and Smith came upon the scaffold with their black faces wreathed in ghastly smiles, and sat trembling in every limb during the preliminary preparations. Smith tried to munch a piece of pound cake he had in his pocket, but he did not look like he enjoyed it. When the last prayer had been pronounced, and just before the black cap was drawn over their faces, they made a few farewell remarks, saying that they hoped to meet all present in heaven, and "God bless you."

As the rope was cut Smith fainted and fell, which gave him an awkward fall causing him to writhe in agony at the end of the rope. Hall died easily.

After they had been suspended for seventeen minutes they were cut down, and Dr. Sleger, of Nashville, and Drs. Byrne and Murfee, of this city, attempted the experiment in resuscitation which was proposed some days ago. They did not begin until thirty minutes after the men had been cut down. A number of physicians were present to witness the experiment. After the clothing had been taken off their bodies were wrapped in hot blankets, applications were made to their necks to reduce the swelling, and an artificial respiration brought about by the means usually applied in cases of persons who have been in the water for a long time. All this was preliminary to the application of electricity. Batteries were placed in juxtaposition to the spinal cord and different portions of the brain. The effects of the application were soon apparent. First come nervous muscular twitchings in those parts of the body with which the batteries were placed in contact. The temperature was gradually increased until it reached over 1,000 degrees.

The effect was immediate. The muscular contractions increased. The limbs twitched and shook like men asleep and struggling under the spell of a horrid nightmare. The regular drawing in and expulsion of air produced by the appliances referred to were horribly real and life-like. The inspiration came with an effort, however, and sound like the grasps of men struggling for breath.

Dr. Sleger put his hands to their wrists.

"The pulse is beating," he said. "You can feel it, but faintly."

Their eyes next opened under the effect of the electric current, and turning about the room in a vacant gaze. There was no sound but the labored grasping at their lips. All in the room stood still with horror.

"Gentlemen," said Dr. Sleger, "the experiment is concluded. Our main object was to show the effect of electricity upon the muscular centers, and we have exhibited that, I think, in a remarkable realistic way."

For the Press.

Ground for Encouragement.

Let us examine briefly some of the grounds there are for encouragement for the professional teacher.

When teaching was only a temporary avocation taken up by young men, in order to gain means for the prosecution of their studies at the Academy or College, and to be abandoned for the parctice of law, medicine, or preaching. As soon as an old could be dispensed with and a living could be earned at a profession, then it was of little consequence what the general outlook of the vocation of teaching might be.

The apprentice, if wise, cares very little for the inducements of wages during their apprenticeship. It is the ultimate value of his trade, its possibilities of rising and development, that he cares for. No wonder, then, that so long as the ranks of teachers were filled with

In experienced men, with no professional zeal, and with no future before them as teachers, it has happened that the remunerations for their work has been so uncertain. Wavering from year to year, in accordance with the systole-diastole movement of the public treasury, and liable to as great variations as the amount of money voted from year to year for public improvements, were not for a certain regular stipend received annually from the state School fund.

With the elevation of the work of teaching to the rand of a regular vocation, demanding professional preparation and laborious apprenticeship, like the learned professions and the fine arts there comes per force a gradual recognition of this distinction on the part of the community, and effective though tardy provisions is made to meet the case. It is in education as in other departments of the business of civil society. In the long run skill, preparation and brain will tell. The professional teacher will after while, *furnish* the only standard and the *make shift* teacher will be valued and renumerated like the make shift shoe-maker. And here it is well to say, perhaps, that the educational laborers have this matter in their own hands. Nay more than this, each individual teacher has the matter in his own hands, so far as he is interested. There is height above height and the crowd is found only on the lower terraces. The uppermost ranges are well nigh unfrequently solitudes. Then, again, the road to promotion is clear and well marked.

How easy it is for the young man or women, fired with zeal to add to the narrow and necessary preparation required for the conduct of the daily recitations a constant study of the great work of human genius.

S. A. H.

—A representative of New York introduced a bill in the House of Congress Friday to increase the efficiency of Life Saving Service. It authorizes the establishment of two additional stations on the North Carolina coast, and six houses of refuge on the coast of Florida. The bill provides a pension of $15 per month to widows and orphans and $12 per month to widows of members of the crew who may lose life in the service, or from wounds or sickness contracted in the discharge of their duties.

—A flock of sheep numbering about fifteen head, belonging to Mr. Frederick Huffman, of Burke County, were burned to death while out in the range last week. The woods were on fire and burnt all around the sheep and finally burnt them to death. Sheep like a great many people wear all they have on their backs and nothing in their heads.

—The beautiful daughter of a wealthy Philadelphian ran away a few days ago with a penniless young man whose suit her parents had opposed. The strangest part of the affair is the fact that, so far as known, the young man never worked in a dry-goods store, parted his hair from the home plate to a second base, or belonged to a social club. If girls get to eloping with this style of young men they are liable to amount to something in the sweet by hereafter.

—One hundred and fifty young doctors were turned loose from New York University last month; and on Wednesday the Baltimore Medical College sheep-skinned another batch of 110. Among them were six from North Carolina, viz: C. M. Bell, H. McD. Little, Joseph Hill, John W. Morse, C. M. Pool, J. W. Ring. Archbishop Gibbons made the address.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1880.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

The members of the executive committee of the Democratic-Conservative party for the Seventh Congressional District, are requested to meet in Statesville on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1880, for the purpose of fixing time and place for holding the Congressional District Convention, and for considering such other business as may properly come before it.

W. H. H. COWLES, Ch'mn.

Democratic State Convention.

THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, is the day and Raleigh the place, chosen by the State Executive Committee, for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

—No mail East of Greensboro on Wednesday.

The Legislature.

The committee of 15 on the part of the House and 10 on the part of the Senate to take into consideration propositions for the sale of the Western N. C. Railroad, have as yet made no report.

In the meantime, the Legislature is amusing itself with general legislation. The following business has been introduced, among others:

A resolution looking to the exemption from taxation of capital invested in manufacturing interests.

A bill to amend the act to provide for keeping in repair the public roads.

Steps have been taken to investigate the matter of the failure of the school bill, being signed by the Speakers of both Houses of the last session of the Legislature.

A bill passed the House extending the time for the redemption of land sold for taxes.

A bill passed the House making the killing of stock by railroads indictable.

A bill was introduced to repeal the law providing for the election of magistrates by the legislature.

A considerable portion of the time of the House was occupied on Saturday relative to the charges made by Josiah Turner against a number of public officers and prominent men.

The Railroad Sale.

Several addresses have been delivered before the members of the Legislature on the subject of the sale of the Western N. C. Railroad, for and against under existing circumstances.

As the matter is now in the hands of the Legislature, we hope the committee appointed to investigate the subject will soon report, and shed their light upon the question, upon which there are different opinions, not so much as to the sale of the road, but as to the *manner* of the sale.

Judge Merrimon's address before the members of the Legislature, has something of the "ring of the true metal." See elsewhere.

Best & Co. are said to have ample means, yet they do not seem to be disposed to invest much *money* in the purchase.

There is said to be another party who would take the road upon better terms. We believe the better policy would have been not to act so hastily in calling the Legislature together.

The following from the *Observer*, of Saturday, is the latest Railroad news from Raleigh:

"We do not know how it is, but an impression seems to prevail at Richmond that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is to buy the Western North Carolina Railroad. Per contra, we hear that the Richmond and Danville Railroad authorities think that the present proposition comes from parties interested in the Carolina Central. But then we have reliable information that the litigation and conflicting interests which have tied up the Carolina Central for so long a time have all been amicably arranged, and that road will soon be brought to the block under a consent decree. As we are not at liberty to withhold any suggestion bearing on this railroad matter, we give the above for what it is worth. We trust that the court will prove that there is no indirection in the matter, but that Mr. Best and his associates are, as we understand that he has represented them to be, not connected with other railroad lines, but are merely seeking an investment. Public opinion would indeed suffer a great revulsion if in the end it should appear that the fact was otherwise.

We understand that the feeling among the members is favorable to a sale if the propositions shall contain what appears to them to be satisfactory assurances of building the road to Ducktown. In the absence of such assurances they would prefer to build the Paint Rock branch by other instrumentalities than those offered by Mr. Best. Something has been said of the personal purity of character of Mr. Best and of those capitalists with whom he is associated. That weighs but little with the *Observer*, and, as far as we can understand, still less with the members. They will want stronger bonds than reputation. The best guarantee of good faith is a good price, some cash. The road is dirt cheap at four hundred thousand dollars cash. We would be unwilling to let it go for less."

DUCKTOWN.—In connection, we doubt if many of our readers know much about Ducktown, (so frequently alluded to of late) to which one branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad is destined, of which the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* says:

"But let us see, where is Ducktown? Wander westward from Asheville 30 miles to Waynesville, in Haywood, thence 25 miles to Webster in Jackson, crossing the Balsam mountains, thence 20 miles to Franklin, crossing the Cowee mountains, thence 30 miles to Valleytown, crossing the Nantahala mountains, thence 20 miles to Murphy, crossing the Valley river mountains, by which time you have reached the far southwest corner of the State. Then ride along a rude country road 13 miles still further southwest and you strike the State line, so near the corner of both Georgie and Tennessee that you can hop into either State in an hour's time. But keep on about two miles into Tennessee and you will come to the little hamlet of a few dozen houses, a fly speck on the map, known as—Ducktown. The veins of the Ducktown copper and iron mines extend for some distance into North Carolina, we suppose. But after all Ducktown is a mere name, a second "Duluth"—a sounding "Brass" and a jingling cymbal, for the political rhetoricians.

Western N. C. Railroad.

We are pleased to see that the question of selling the Western N. C. Railroad is receiving a thorough investigation. No member of the Legislature need cast a hurried or careless vote. We are in favor of relieving the people of the State of as much of their tax burdens as possible, but we are not in favor of sacrificing her interests in these railroad matters too much.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon, in a recent speech in Common's Hall at Raleigh, made some capital points against selling the road. We give extracts below:

"As a director he had become familiar with the road, which in his opinion was the chief of our public works.

He did not doubt that in any contingency the road would be finished to Paint Rock, but he was solicitous in regard to the devising of means to secure its completion to Ducktown, and give us a grand outlet to the West. It has been a settled policy for more than twenty-five years to connect our seaboard with the Mississippi at two points, Ducktown and Paint Rock. Every party and nine-tenths of our public men have advocated this for years. Thus it has become a movement of the people of the State. No State prospers unless it is in communication with the great West. Charleston has tried for years to find a way to the West through our State. The road from Asheville to Paint Rock is an important link in that great enterprise. Capitalists are looking at both these lines and eventually they will become two of the most important in the South, as was foreseen by our fathers. Our ports, too, as well as the industries of the State, demand this avenue to the West. It is the shortest line from the Atlantic seaboard and the Northwest, and the completion of the Ducktown line makes the communication direct.

The property is not one to be trifled with or thrown away. Many intelligent people say give the road away. There was never a more fatal mistake.

He then discussed the inception of the road and its progress, and went on to say that the construction bonds issued by the State to buy stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad are made a statutory lien upon the State's stock. The Legislature has no right to destroy this lien. It is said that the sale of the road destroyed the State's stock, but the holders of these bonds insist that this is not the case. As a lawyer he had been approached to bring suit in regard to the matter frequently, but had always discouraged such litigation. The holders not being able to sue the State, tried to get an act through Congress for this purpose. When this proposition was made it came to his mind that there might be a piece of strategy in it. Suppose this bill shall pass and the creditors shall bring suit upon the statutory lien and pray that the road be put in the hands of a receiver. As any intelligent lawyer knows, this would be done. They insist that their lien is not destroyed, and able lawyers, they say, assure them of this.

The State, when the road was sold, bought it herself, but they say it did not affect the right of these holders of the bonds which have this statutory lien. The interest we are called on to sell is not the property of the road. The Legislature has no right to sell the road. The State is only a two-thirds stockholder. All the Legislature can do is to sell the State's stock in the road. The State has no interest in the road save as a stockholder.

The question is, shall the proposition of Best and his associates be accepted? In his opinion it should not. The bill does not secure the completion of the road to Ducktown, nor did those who made it intend to complete the line to that point. He besought his hearers, as North Carolinians, to be on their guard. He did not impute any corruption. The parties are capitalists and they must make bargains.

Re-draft the bill again, and make it a fair business proposition, so that you can compel the parties to do the work. How easy it is for them, if they have the means which they say they have, to put up collateral, say $500,000 or $1,000,000, as guarantee, the amount to be surrendered when they comply with their contract. The new bill is worse than the old one, in not providing that they are to pay damages. He did not believe they would invest the $7,500,000 capital necessary to build the road to Cleveland. In his opinion the result will be that the State will slowly build the road with her convicts. He doubted if even Mr. Best himself knew the purposes of those whom he represents. What he would suggest is, that the Legislature cut off all these possibilities. If this was passed he did not believe the road would be built in two generations.

He did not object to a sale to the parties making this proposition. What he wanted was to secure the building of the Ducktown branch beyond peradventure. The Paint Rock branch would build itself. He objected to the proposition because it did not give assurance of the building of the Ducktown branch. The bill should be amended. Every possibility of evading the object proposed should be cut off."

EDISON'S RIVAL, New York, Mar. 16.—W. E. Sawyer, the most conspicuous of Edison's rivals in the electric light business, gave an exhibition of a new kind of lamp at 226 West Fifty-fourth street this evening. A large number of electricians and others inspected the invention, which really is an improvement of the lamp which was brought out about a year ago. The parlors of the house, which is a private residence, was very brilliantly lighted by six of the lamps, which were of much the size and appearance of argand gas-burners. There was an upright glass cylinder, hermetrically sealed and containing nitrogen, in which was an incadescent pencil of carbon. The burning of the carbon is an old principle and Edison's device is shaping it out of card board like a horse-shoe. Sawyer's novelties are a cement, which he says makes the cylinder perfectly light, an automatic feeding apparatus for pushing up the carbon pencil as fast as required, and an attachment by which each light can be regulated by itself. Each lamp gave a pure, steady light of about twenty-seven candles. Mr. Sawyer claims that they will last several months before the nitrogen becomes vitiated and that then they can be replenished at a cost of eight cents a piece.

THE SALVATION ARMY AT WORK.—The officers of the salvation army have fairly opened the campaign in New York, and propose to stay there and "keep hup" the fight. Mayor Cooper, however, has decided that they cannot be permitted to preach in the streets of the city, as they are not ministers of any denomination. Their provincial dialect and free use of the letter "h," coupled with their evident want of education, are being made the subject of good-humored raillery in the New York journals, but the chief of the army says that they do not go in for elegant discourses, because they talk to people who do not understand or care for such things.

—The following notice appeared in an exchange last week: "A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party for the 5th Congressional District will be held in the city of Greensboro on Wednesday, April 7th, 1880. At that time the date for calling the District Convention will be fixed upon, and other business of importance will be transacted.—*Beacon*.

—The Observer says: "It is estimated that nearly one hundred dollars worth of fish are sold in Charlotte every day."

—The body guard of the Czar of Russia is on duty, day and night.

CONGRESS.

Hon. R. F. Armfield is at work in Congress to have the tax on tobacco and spirits reduced.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, has also introduced a bill reducing the tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents per every proof gallon; also abolishing the tax on tobacco.

Mr. Achlen introduced a bill reciting the evidently growing tendency toward centralization of power in the Federal government, and proposing a constitutional amendment declaring that the union of these United States, shall be perpetual, and that all acts or attempts to seperate or destroy this union shall be treason against the Federal government, and shall be punished as such. Further, that State lines are inviolate, and the right of a State to make, execute and enforce its local laws by or through its chosen representatives or officials, shall never be interfered with the by Federal government.

Scales of North Carolina, Cox, of New York, Atkins of Tennessee, Stephens, of Georgia, and Singleton of Mississippi, are the only Democratic members of this Congress who were in the House of Representatives before the war.

Finances.

There was a very large increase in the receipts at the treasury during the month of February over the corresponding month a year ago, but the increase during the first half of March has been even larger. The customs receipt for the first fifteen days of March were nine millions, or three and a half millions greater than the corresponding days last year, while the internal revenue receipts during the fifteen days named were over $800,000 greater than for the same time last year. The entire receipts for the fifteen days were thirteen millions and a half, while the expenditures were only four and a quarter millions, leaving a net surplus of over nine and a quarter millions for the first half of the month. This is a most extraordinary showing, and if the receipts keep up during the month the reduction of the public debt will amount to eighteen or nineteen millions. But this is scarcely probable, as the deficiency bill, which is now pending in the House, will take a million and a quarter out of the treasury as soon as it is passed, and on the 1st of April six million dollars in interest on the five per cent. loan will be due. The secretary will have at least ten millions to invest in six per cent. bonds this month, however, and will continue to make purchases at the rate of two millions a week, or thereabouts. As there has been some delay and disappointment about the purchases of bonds because the prices at which they were offered were too high, in Secretary Sherman's judgement, it has been suggested that he fix the price himself, and issue a circular asking for six per cent. bonds of 1880, for instance to be delivered to the government at 3¼, which is a trifle below the market. Such a plan, it is believed, will secure regularity in the purchases and steady the market.—

STATE NEWS.

—In the cock main which was fought in Charlotte last week between North Carolina and Georgia, Georgia won, 13 to 8.

—The superintendent of the penitentiary has paid into the State treasury $2,400 on the Oxford and Henderson Railroad.

—The time for the next meeting of the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is May 12, 1880, and the place Goldsboro.

Mrs. Moses Chambers, a respected lady, living near Roxboro, Person county, accidentally took an overdose of laudanum for neuralgia and died from the effects the evening following. She was about 50 years of age.

—A man who, the *Index* says, gave his name at different times as Charles Hartman Fisher, Charles Hartley, and Gregg, who was lodged in Wilkesboro jail week before last, charged with stealing a horse from Mr. W. C. Douthitt, of Wilkes.

—The *N. C. Presbyterian* says that not a single Presbyterian Church is found in twenty-one counties in eastern North Carolina. In thirty-two counties there are only fourteen Presbyterian churches, these counties embracing nearly one-third of the State.

—Mess. W. T. Blackwell & Co., of Durham, are now buying all their box lumber in the Northern markets. It comes completed for putting together, and the economy of its use is in its extreme lightness, by which freight bills are greatly reduced.

—The construction of the turnpike road from Morganton to Marion is progressing finely. The enterprise is a very important one to the people of that section of the State, and they propose to celebrate its completion by a grand barbecue on the 4th of July.

—Near Leesburg, in Caswell county, a large hawk made for a hen, but was "shooed" away by a little girl nine years of age. He then perched in a little tree near by. The girl vowed vengeance for his repeated attempts on her poultry and went around and threw a rock at him. He flew down and made for her, and as it they went. She soon overcame him by gathering his legs in one hand and his neck in the other, but not till her left arm was quite lacerated and bloody, the sleeve being torn to pieces. The hawk was killed by her father, and measured 171 inches from tip to tip.

—Morganton *Blade*: Mr. Philip Shull of Upper Creek township, while out in the woods squirrel hunting last Wednesday, accidently discharged his gun, and the contents took effect in his body and he only lived a few minutes. Mr. Shull, a few weeks ago, married Miss Patton.

—The *Index* says Mr. E. Wallace, of Wilkes, lost a good horse, recently. The animal was cut open after he died and a large number of bots found in his stomach. Experiments were then made to see what would kill them, and different remedies heretofore declared to be certain death, were tried without effect, kerosene being the only thing that would do the work, and this failed when mixed with other preparations.

—FAYETTEVILLE'S LUNATIC.—Mr. Walker Pearce, of Fayetteville, the millenial day prophet, has definitely decided that the 26th day of March is the beginning of the millenial reign. He says the lion and the lamb will lie down together after that time, and that he will eat straw like an ox—or words to that effect; we forget the precise quotation. Better annoint your head and put on the wedding garment, Mr. Pearce, or you may be left out among the crowd to beat your swords into plough-shares and your spears into pruning hooks.

—Monday night a singular phenomenon was observable. The intense blackness of the sky was relieved at short intervals by flashes of light, of varying brilliancy, which seemed to glow and then fade away. There was no noise at all accompanying the illuminations. The peculiar phenomenon continued for hours. It did not seem to be auroral in character, nor to be caused by lightning, but rather by the passage through the upper atmosphere of luminous bodies. At three o'clock the flashes were observed at pretty regular intervals of about six minutes.—*Raleigh Observer*.

—By a reference to the Treasurer's report it will be seen that there is an excess of appropriations over the money in the Treasury of $216,675. This excess is in part represented by the following appropriations now unpaid: Iron for Western North Carolina Railroad, $70,000; for the Yadkin Valley Railroad, $50,000; Western Insane Asylum, $25,000; Colored Insane Asylum, $20,000. Total, $165,000. It would seem that there is still a deficit of $65,000, and that amount of our necessary expenses cannot be paid unless some new provision be now made to get the money.—*Raleigh Observer*.

—Lenoir *Topic*: On Saturday, a man named Jacob Dyson, who was engaged in hauling for Mr. D. D. Coffey, of John's River township, fell from a wagon load of hay across a pitchfork that had fallen from the wagon. The prongs of the fork pierced through the body. He got up, pulled the fork out; then fell back and expired.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Of the men mentioned for the Presidency, Charles Francis Adams is 73 years old, Horatio Seymour is 70; Mr. Tilden, 66; Senator Davis, 65; ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey, 74; Senator Thurman, 61; Mr Hendricks, 61; ex-President Grant, 58; Secretary Sherman, 57; General Hancock, 56; General McClellan, 54; Senator Bayard, 52; Senator Conkling, 51; and Senator Blaine 50.

—The statistics of immigration at New York continue to furnish strong proof of the return of prosperity. The year ending with February, 1880, shows a gain of nearly eighty per cent. upon the year ending February, 1879. This does not include the arrivals of returning citizens of the United States, or of travelers from abroad, but is the showing of immigration only.

—Dr. Luther R. Dickinson, publisher of the *Southern Planter and Farmer*, Richmond, Va., after committing forgeries to the amount of $28,000, fled from his home in Richmond last Saturday a week, leaving a written confession of his guilt, and has gone no one knows whither. Among the names forged to endorsation of notes was that of Rev. Chas. E. Taylor, professor in Wake Forest College, N. C., a brother-in-law of the forger. Dr. Dickson has heretofore borne a spotless character, and the news of his fall is a great shock.

—It costs about $25 per head to send cattle across the Atlantic by steamer, and a ship devoted to this business will earn about $10,000 the trip. In the past year the shipments of cattle from New York were about 32,000 head, exceeding the shipments from the whole of Canada by several thousand. The shipments from Boston were about 28,000, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, about 7,000 each, and the total from all the American ports in the neighborhood of 100,000. Mr. F. H. Relp of New York is the largest exporter of cattle in the business, and has chartered nearly every steamer outside of the three principal lines.

—Rev. Dr. Deems had quite an adventure while in England. He was able to rescue from death the little son of a gentleman, Mr. Hoge, whose kind hospitalities he was enjoying. The boy had caught fire, when his screams were heard. Dr. Deems was sitting with the family, the host being absent. He rushed to the kitchen and found the boy envolved in the flames. With rare presence of mind he took in the situation. He pulled off his coat, in which were his letters of credit, passes, etc., and throwing it around the lad saved him from a horrible death.—*Star*.

—The Alexandria *Gazette* announces the sale by Jno. S. Barbour as commissioners, under a decree of the Circuit Court of Alexandria, on the 13th day of May next in that city, of the Washington City Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad. The terms are announced as cash.

—The Postoffice Department has concluded contracts for the star mail service in ten States: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Florida Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. These contracts are for four years from July 1st next. The total amount of contracts is about the $835,000. The routes included in this letting are 3,200 in number and there were 62,200 bids.

—Undismayed by his failures, Prof Vennor issues the in followg programe for the coming month; There will be snow again on the 13th. The next two days will be cold, and on the two succeeding days there will be a heavy fall of snow. Snow falls are also likely to occur on the 21st, 22d and 27th. The stormiest part of the month will be the last half, and between the dates set down for storms, the weather will be mild and spring-like. April will lead off with cold and stormy weather and snow up to the 4th or 5th day. There will be cold rain continuing until about the 10th.

HIGH TONED COOKS.—One of the best paid classes of employees in New York are the *chefs* or cooks in aristocratic private houses or high-toned clubs. In Paris, 5000 or 6000 francs a year is considered a very handsome recompense; but in New York they are paid munificently, far more so than the majority of salesmen, accountants, journalists, literatteurs or clergymen. The salaries range from $2,500 to $5000 and $6000. The Lotos club pays its cook $3000, the New York club $4000, the Union League $4500, the Manhattan $4700, the Union $6000, the Knickerbocker $5500. Among the hotels the Brevoort pays $4000, the Buckingham $4000, the Clarendon $4500, the Metropolitan $3000, the Astor $4200, the St. Nicholas $4000, the Fifth avenue $5000, the Bristol $4300, Delmonico, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street $4000 each.

THE FEMININE MOUTH.—A person who had made the feminine mouth the object of much study volunteers his conclusions to males with sweethearts. They are as follows: If her mouth is very small there is not much mind, but overmuch shallow sentiment. If she has a very large month she will posesess a good brain, but the trouble is in kissing it. Large mouths put a man to an aristic test; he will be driven to his wits end whether to 'begin at one corner and conclude on the other, or to make a heroic dash at the middle and endeavor to reach both corners. But if you are a kissing artist it can be covered nicely enough. If your sweetheart has a coarsely-formed mouth she will be sensual and full of strong, coarse points of character, and will raise a row in the family. If she has a delicately-formed mouth, with round lips and of a velvety color, she will have much sensibility and perfection of character, but not astonished by her brilliancy of conception or execution. It is a good mouth because it is kissable and submissive. Shun blue lipped or thin-lipped women; they will bore you to death with literature or women's rights, theorize while you want your dinner, or spoil your temper by their red-hot scolding tongues.

ENDOWMENT OF FRIENDS' COLLEGE.—The will of the late Gideon Frost, of Glenn Head, L. I., bequeaths almost his entire estate, valued at between $100,000 and $200,000, to the Friends' College at Matinicock, which was founded by the testator in 1877. In the instution it is desired that plainness of dress and address should be taught and practiced, and also appropriate names of the months and days of the week. "Although no precise form of the dress"—the will states—"is to be insisted on, still unnecessary trimmings and absurd fashions should be prohibited, and also the wearing of trinkets and jewelry. It is especially advised that the students of the college be imbued with an abhorrence of the practice of war; and as a means to that end suitable periodicals, books and lecturers on the subject of peace are recommended. No intoxicating nor fermented liquors nor tobacco should be allowed upon the premises, and no pupil addicted to the use of them and none who carry fire-arms and other deadly weapons, should be admitted. No guns or ammunition, nor carrying of friction matches, firecrackers, rockets, torches, flags, banners, fifes, drums, marshal strains of any kind, nor any kind of martial demonstration should be permitted. Neither should music or dancing be taught or practiced."

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass in any manner upon our lands, or to remove anything whatever from the land, unless first having permission from the undersigned.

COOPER & HENDRICKS.

December 9, 1879. tf.

NOTICE

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Mary A. Mangum, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1880,—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Mary A. Mangum, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection; And all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly for settlement on or before the 20th day of March, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,

Public Adm'r. of Forsyth County.

March 13th, 1880.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD.

Assets, over - $30,000,000.

Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

New York Office, 45 William Street.

DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,

113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,

Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

LAND FOR SALE.

The valuable tract of land, lying about 1 mile South-east of Salem, adjoining the lands of A. V. D. Lee and Harrison Reed, is offered for sale.

The tract contains about

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES,

30 of which is well timbered woodland. The soil is well adapted for wheat, corn or tobacco.

W. A. REICH.

Salem, N. C., March 11, 1880.

WAGON FOR SALE.

A new "track out" wagon, with shaft tongue, side-boards and bows for sale Enquire at the SALEM BOOK-STORE

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

CHICKERING PIANOS

Other Pianos wear out

BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.

VICTORIES in all great contests and for 53 years past the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy indicates purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP

Chickering & Sons Largely advanced their prices Feb. 1. Our old contracts expire April 1, and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices are now positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $35 to $50 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

Wholesale Agents for Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C., & Ala.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 25, 1880.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Bright Spring Weather.

—Dr. Watkins has planted trees in front of his dwelling.

—Strupe & Son have opened a new store in Clemmonsville.

—The snakes had an uneasy slumber during this mild winter.

—EASTER CARDS in various styles on hand at the Bookstore.

—We are pleased to learn that F. W. Meller is slowly recovering.

—The twitter of the swallows was heard for the first time this week.

—Some of the boys are again using the sling shot. It's dangerous. Look out.

—There are an unusual number of stray cats roaming about town day and night.

—We notice the application of white-wash and paint on the fencing about town.

—The second lot of instruments for the Amateur Cornet Band have been received.

—Several light frosts during the past week, without doing much if any damage to the fruit crop.

—A good home-made BUGGY and as good as new SADDLE and BRIDLE for sale. Enquire at the Bookstore.

—F. Rorer and daughter, of Big Lick, Va., were at the Salem Hotel this week. Miss Rorer entered the Academy.

—We learn that a lot of young fish have been received for stocking ponds in portions of Forsyth and Stokes.

—Farmers are busy sowing oats and getting corn ground ready, and of course a few only have been in town this week.

—Mrs. Caroline Ruede, consort of Henry Ruede, formerly of this place, died in Hope, Indiana, on Friday, 19th inst.

—The game law is in force from the 1st of April, we believe, and we hope it will be observed. Give the birds a chance to increase.

—The Road Supervisors above and below town would do well not only to look after the condition of the roads, but improve them.

—There was a big rush at "oat sowing" this week by the farmers. Let up hope for a continuation of fair weather, until the farm work is well advanced.

—The hawk nests, west of town, occasion some anxiety among the good people of Marshall and Poplar streets. Shot guns and rifles will be brought in play.

EASTER CARDS.

Twelve varieties of beautiful seasonable Cards. Prices 3, 5, 10, 15 and 50 cents. "A nest of Easter Eggs" is a unique design.

—Tobacco is still coming in from comparatively distant points. We noticed some from Caldwell and Rowan counties, and it is quite common to see wagons from the Virginia border counties.

—Oak Ridge commencement exercises occur on May 25th, 1880. Hon. A. S. Merrimon has accepted an invitation to deliver the anniversary address. The occasion promises to be very interesting.

—An elegant marble statue has been placed on the "Fries' family vault." It is of beautiful proportions and fine finish. It was put in position by I. W. Durham, the accomplished marble-worker.

—The Salem Amateur Band will furnish the music at the celebration of the anniversary of the Winston Light Infantry, on Friday evening next. The company was out on a moonlight parade on Monday night.

—The scholars of Salem Boys' School were entertained at the shool-house, on Friday last, by the Scioptican exhibition under the charge of Rev. E. Rondthaler. These instruments are of great assistance in the school-room.

—It seems that trumpet-blowing for awhile amused Uncle Jake, of the Mill Wagon. It has now become an old song, and its melodious airs, which were heard at all times during the day, are now few and far between.

—The prospect for an abundant crop of fruits and berries is certainly very flattering. The peach and cherry trees are in full bloom, but the apple trees are backward. A cold snap may yet appear, and blast these prospects.

—As a sickly summer and fall are predicted, on account of the mild winter, would it not be well for neighbors to agree and clean out the water-courses and drain the stagnant frog ponds and marshy places. It would pay well.

—A big meeting is to be held on the 6th of April, in Greensboro, to take the preliminary steps for the celebration of the battle of Guilford Court House. The railroads have offered cheap rates to all persons wishing to attend the meeting.

—CHROMOS for Scrap Books, framing and other ornamental purposes, consisting of Landscapes, Groups, Portraits of Washington and Lady Washington, &c., cheap for cash. Don't forget to call and get your books at reduced rates.

—The revival meetings held at the Colored Moravian church for the past four weeks have closed for the present. Twenty-nine persons made profession of faith, twenty of whom have made application to the worthy pastor, Rev. Jas. E. Hall, to become members of the Moravian Church.

—We notice several deaths recently from falling trees, during storms and at other times. Frequently in passing along our country roads we notice dead trees shaken by apparently light breezes, and some actually waving to and fro. It's a wonder more accidents of the kind do not occur.

—We notice that most of our country friends are preparing to keep up their stock, and some have already enclosed their plantations. While all, of course, will accommodate themselves to circumstances as good and law-abiding citizens, yet there are still a goodly number who doubt the good policy of the stock law.

—Mrs. Sallie Shoaf, living near Union Factory, in Randolph County, was so badly burnt recently, that she died in a few hours after the accident. She was first seen running out of her house all in a blaze, and before assistance could reach her, she was so badly burned as to cause her death. She was a widow about 35 years old and leaves 2 small children.

—A destructive fire occurred at Hope, Ind., on the 13th inst. The store of E. Weinland & Son, was entered by burglars, and then set on fire. It was completely destroyed, together with all the buildings on the block. The loss was $35,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

—Roll of Honor for the Public Colored School, Salem, N. C., for the week ending March 18th, 1880. *L. T. Reed's School.*—Sultana Boner, Nancie Goosby, Lula Hairston, Anna Hairston, Frances Hairston, Clifton Hairston, Harrison Hairston, Nelson Hairston, Billy Hairston, W. H. Mebane, W. H. Galloway, Shadrach Gwynn.

—Internal Revenue Collections for the week ending Saturday, March 20.

Monday	$1,972 17
Tuesday	2,341 62
Wednesday	2,161 37
Thursday	1,845 62
Friday	1,784 57
Saturday	1,558 88
Total	$11,664 23

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

FINEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Zieglar Brothers' celebrated shoes, consisting of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Kid Sandals, Button Boots, and Balmorals.

A full supply just received at

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., March 18, 1880.

—There will be an entertainment in the Colored Moravian church, on Thursday evening, April 1st., to raise funds to pay for an organ for said church. The entertainment will be given by the members of the Sunday School, and consist of recitations, songs, tableaux, &c. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. This laudable work among the colored people should meet with a hearty encouragement from all our citizens.

—George A. Davis, Esq., Land and Immigration Agent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R., has our thanks for pamphlets and copies of papers relative to Arkansas. Although we would rather encourage our people to stay at home, yet those who wish to move will find Mr. Davis a clever gentleman and ready to give them all necessary information. Mr. Davis contributes an article on Arkansas, this week, and his talented lady gives our readers a piece of poetry.

—Last Thursday an election for member of the Legislature took place in Stokes county. But few of the people were aware of the fact, therefore a small vote was polled. The following persons were voted for: M. R. Banner, 221; J. W. Preston, 90; Joel F. Hill, 49; Jas. W. Davis, 46; Moses I. Stewart, 29; Jas. D. Flynt, 19; W. H. Gentry, 9; R. B. Glenn, 5; W. S. King, 2; R. F. Petree, 1. A majority of the votes were cast at Germanton and Walnut Cove.—*Danbury Reporter.*

—Winston Public School closed on Friday, the 19th inst., after a session of 6½ months. Number of pupils enrolled during the session 108. The school has been under the charge of the same teacher, F. D. L. Messer, for the past five years, and during that time 325 different pupils have attended the school. When the present teacher took charge of the school, it had declined so that the committee stopped the school for the want of pupils. But the school increased so rapidly that an addition to the house became necessary to accommodate the scholars. The school has continued to grow more and more in public favor every year.

—The April number of SCRIBNER closes its nineteenth volume. The article on "Success with Small Fruits" by Mr. Roe, is practical. The story of Bras-Coupe, in the serial of "Grandissimes," is highly dramatic. Peter the Great is continued, and is among the best of Scribner's always excellent articles. Wood-cut printing comes in for a share of interest. In order to attract attention to this most important field of art-work, the publishers offer three premiums to pupils for the best work as follows: $100, $75, and $50, respectively, to the first, second and third best specimens of wood-engraving, produced and sent to their office any time during the present year, 1880, by pupils in any art-school or under any private teacher in the United States. We shall need to see only proofs, accompanied by the teacher's certificate that the competitor submitting them is in reality a pupil who has never done engraving for the public or for pay.

—Palm Sunday was a pleasant and Spring-like day. The morning services in the various churches in Salem and Winston were well attended and appropriate discourses delivered. In the Moravian church in Salem, the usual services were observed. Preaching at 10 o'clock with liturgical services for Lent. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the rite of confirmation was administered by Rev. E. Rondthaler to 5 persons, and 6 were baptized. The attendance was very large. In the evening, the reading of the "Passion Week Manual" was opened. During the service the well known "Hosanna" was rendered by the choir, as well as the beautiful "Bethany, O peaceful habitation." The music is always good on this occasion.

To-day (Maundy Thursday) there will be services in the afternoon, and the Holy Communion at night. On Good Friday services morning, afternoon and night. Saturday afternoon, lovefeast. On Sunday (Easterday) the usual early morning service will be held in front of the church, if fair weather, and in the church if unfavorable. The Easter morning Litany will be prayed on our beautiful "God's Acre." Preaching at 10 o'clock, and services in the afternoon and at night.

—The Agthe Quartette Club are in receipt of a letter from Prof. Agthe. He is now established in his quarters in London, and finds his situation a very pleasant one. He says the contrast between London and Salem and his labors in the two places is so great as to bewilder him even after so many days' acquaintance with the mighty metropolis. His stay of three weeks in Berlin was exceedingly pleasant, being a continual round of theatres, concerts, operas, grand dinners and suppers, at the latter of which he made the acquaintance of many of the foremost musicians of the day. Mrs. Agthe and Tina are now with him in London, in a beautiful home in Kilburn Square, ready, as he says, to receive a visit from his Quartette Club. The business he represents is that of the Bechstein Brothers' Piano Manufactory, Berlin, Prussia, a branch of which is located in London, with Prof. Agthe as the business manager. The business is the largest of its kind in Europe, and the manufactory in Berlin is run night and day without being able to fill all orders. We are glad to learn that Prof. Agthe's lines have fallen in such pleasant places, while his absence is still a matter of regret to his many friends, especially his former Quartette Club.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—Between forty and fifty years ago there was a great excitement throughout the country over the growing of silk and the so-called Multicaulis speculations, many having gone into it to their sorrow. But after all might not silk raising yet be made profitable here in North Carolina, just as much so as the raising of tobacco. Why, forty years ago all the tobacco grown in this section of country was little patches by the side of the cotton fields, so the old ladies had something to smoke during the year. I made an experiment in that line myself once. A friend gave me some seed and told me to sow it like cabbage seed, and made some hills in the corner of a new ground I had on hand. I planted my plants and tended them with all possible care. I was proud of them and they grew finely. One day I met my friend, and he inquired, "How is your tobacco doing?" I answered, "O fine, fine, it is *all in full bloom.*" O my, how he did laugh, and then said, "Why, man, you ought to have topped it. You will have seed enough to furnish the United States." I did not know any better.

Now why may not the raising of silk become as important in this country in the next twenty years as the raising of tobacco is now. In the New York *Sun*, of Feb. 18., I find the following statement in answer to the question: "*Can we raise our own silk?*"—

"In 1876 there were in the United States 213 firms engaged in silk manufacturing, employing 20,000 hands, producing silk goods of the value of $27,000,000, and consumed annually more than 1,000,000 pounds of raw silk, for which $5,000,000 was paid, and since then the demand for the raw material is *steadily increasing.*"

Then what is to prevent this new industry getting a foothold in Forsyth and the neighboring counties, and hundreds of acres of our old field pine lands be converted into mulberry orchards to feed silk worms. We know that the Multicaulis thrives well in this section, and an acre or two on every small farm might become a source of nice income in the family and be more pleasant than working in tobacco; and more than that it opens up a field for the women and children, and while I cannot say much for the energy of the men, I will back the *women* in this country against the field, where there is a chance to make something. See what they did just after the war, in the blackberry business. When the railroad to Winston was under discussion the women went for it to a unit, and you never heard one of them grumbling about the tax, and if they could have had their way, instead of going to law and putting thousands into the pockets of the lawyers the tax would now be *all* paid. I say, all honor to the women of North Carolina, and anything that will prove a *help* to enable *them* to *help themselves*, I regard in the light of a Godsend.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, March 19, 1880.

For the Press.

The closing exercises of the Shady Mount School, as noticed last week, came off on Saturday last.

The people commenced gathering at 8 o'clock, and by 10 the hill was covered with people. At ten o'clock fifteen minutes, the teacher, Mr. J. A. Bowles, appeared on the rostrum and announced the morning exercises. Then the Waughtown Band responded with some good music. Mr. Frank Byerly delivered the Salutatory Address. Frank speaks well and has a bright prospect before him. Next followed a routine of dialogues and recitations. The following is taken from the programme: Robert Whitfield telling Elijah Hedgecock the way to Windham. An address to young men, by J. A. Byerly. The Schoolmaster Abroad, dialogue by Robt. Whitfield and others. Next came Dr. Puffstuff, with his wonderful medicine, curing everything, putting new eyes in men's heads, new teeth in their mouths, wonderful elliptical gargle, cures everything. Then Miss Emma Mickey told us about the hardest times of all. It never comes again, Joseph Flynt. How to write a letter, dialogue by Emma Mickey and May Hollister. Then George Blum told us about vacation. Our country forever, James Shouse. Digging Gold, dialogue by George Blum and W. Vaughn. Eearly rising, J. A. Hedgecock. Youthful Boy, John P. Mickey. Sudden Recovery, dialogue by Frank Byerly, Robt. Whitfield, J. A. Byerly. Reunion of Peter and James, G. B. Hobbs, W. H. Mickey and Mary Mickey. Then came Willie Holder with his little dog. Not an uncommon complaint, dialogue by James A. Hedgecock and Aaron Johnson. Boys' and Girls' rights by Adelaide Byerly.

The evening exercises opened at 1 o'clock with a most excellent address delivered by C. S. Mickey, subject, Pleasures of Knowledge. Next was a dialogue, Advertising for a Husband, by Miss Mary Mickey, J. B. Johnson, J. Snider and P. A. Snider. Then address by P. A. Snider, subject, Clothes don't make the man. Old maids and old bachelors had their cases explained by Miss Delia Byerly. Life and its Aims, address delivered by J. P. Snider. How she made him propose; dialogue by W. H. Mickey and Hellen Bowles. A little Girl, how beautiful, by Daisie Fagg. Then came the Rumpus in the Shoeshop, by P. A. Snider, Hellen Bowles, Frank Byerly. Then George Blum told us about useless repining. Who are free, by Aaron Johnson. Do your best, by Samuel Snider, a most excellent address, well spoken. Josiah's Proposal; dialogue by J. P. Snider, P. A. Snider, Hellen Bowles, W. H. Mickey. Nearly last but best of all came Miss Ida Vaughn, whose eyes sparkled with intelligence, and told us of the field of labor. A little boy, by Arthur Snider. Valedictory by G. B. Hobbs.

After the Valedictory Address, the teacher invited the people to engage with his pupils in a grand march. This closed the exercises. All passed off pleasantly, and was a grand success.

A CORRESPONDENT.

"Love Me, Darling."

All singers and their "Sisters and their Cousins and their Aunts," will sing this charming new song written by I. Edward Orchard, and just published by our great Southern Music House. Why? Because not one new song out of a thousand is so pleasing and its popularity is only a question of time. In sentiment, melody and harmony, it satisfies the singer and hearer, and once heard will be called for over and over again. For soprano or tenor. Easy accompaniment. Elegant title page. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 40 cents to the publishers, LUDDEN & BATES, SAVANNAH, GA.

—The largest display of NEW BOOKS and FANCY GOODS ever offered at the Bookstore.

ADVANCE P. O., DAVIE COUNTY, }
March 19, 1880. }

Editors Press:—A sad accident occurred in this vicinity on Monday 15th inst. Robert Orrell started to Mocksville Court, and on arriving at Cook's Mill, on Dutchman Creek, found the water over the bridge. He attempted to cross, and there being no railing to the bridge, the horses became frightened at the water. One horse pushed the other off the bridge and they both were drowned, together with two of the occupants of the wagon, Rachel Hampton and John Hartman, Jr. Mr. Hartman was rescued alive but died yesterday, 18th. The rest of the party had a narrow escape. The wagon, with sheet on, went entirely under the water before any one could get out. The timely assistance of Mr. W. J. Ellis was all that saved the rest of the party from a watery grave. There were six persons in all in the wagon, four men and two women. The neighbors are dredging the creek for the body of the woman, Rachel Hampton. The team was found about ¼ mile below the mill.

A. A. SPRINGS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS.

—A splendid assortment of Toy Books at the Salem Bookstore.

—A new lot of WRITING DESKS, at very reasonable prices, at the Salem Bookstore.

—A fresh supply of the best and prettiest AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ever offered in this place. Call and see them at Salem Book Store.

—The Avon editions of SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS, in Library Sheep binding. It is considered the best and latest edition published. A few copies for sale at Salem Book Store.

—Wishing to clear our shelves and tables as much as possible, the reading public will find it to their advantage to call at the Salem Bookstore during the next 60 days. A considerable reduction is made on some Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Articles. Many of these articles will be sold at, and some below cost. Remember the *sixty days* from the first of February. After that date the usual retail prices will be asked. Everything is advancing, and the probability is that new stock will be sold at advanced prices.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it as perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

Eds. Salem Press:—I would tax the columns of your valuable paper to lay before its numerous intelligent readers the many advantages of climate, soil and resources of our hitherto but little known Western State, Arkansas. The climate is salubrious and healthful; the temperature mild, the thermometer rarely below thirty or above ninety-six:—droughts are unknown as a calamity; the long seasons favoring so much as two, and frequently three crops of Irish potatoes:—two crops of strawberries in the open fields are common productions, and all with a soil that produces them in their most luxuriant form.

Cotton and tobacco as staples are well worthy the attention of farmers of the cotton and tobacco growing States—from one to two bales of the former, the annual product of one acre; and from one to three thousand pounds of tobacco, to the acre, of superior quality; all without the artificial aid of artificial fertilizers. Cereals, such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c., all grow to equally as great perfection in quantity and quality: and all fruits, such as are raised in the Southern States, with many varieties of the tropical clime, grow with us to great perfection and lusciousness. All this is done, Mr. Editor, without one-half the manual labor that is required to cultivate half the amount of ground on the worn-out hills and fields of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. The mineral resources of Arkansas are attracting the attention of capitalists all over the known world, who, in large companies and vast capitals, are now engaged in developing the hidden treasures, buried beneath our alluvial soil.

The manufacturing interests of our State are now reaching huge dimensions; the facilities for it in the way of timber, water and products being such as to favor it in the highest degree. The broad bosom of a well timbered and well watered country lies invitingly open to the sturdy strokes of the woodman's axe, and the merry whistle of the farmer-boy. No richer, nor more desirable country holds out as welcoming hand to the worn-out toiler than this I partially lay before your readers.

Our schools and churches, and social and intellectual attainments are as good as those of any of the other States in the Union; our free school laws being sufficient to give *all* a chance for acquiring a good English education, and our people are as God-fearing and God-serving a people as any on the globe.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company offer inducements to settlers in the way of homes at remarkably low prices and long credits; and superior inducements offered to colonies. Then why should any one remain homeless? The titles are indisputable, the rates of fare to this favored region at greatly reduced rates, and the inducements offered are unsurpassed in the annals of history.

Sirs, Arkansas has but to be known to be overwhelmingly peopled with the sturdy sons of toil in an incredibly short space of time.

Those desiring confirmation of the *facts* herein stated, with many others equally as startling that could not be communicated in this brief sketch, have but to apply at the Merchants' Hotel, Winston, N. C., to

GEO. A. DAVIS,
Land and Immigration Agent.

For the Press.

Messrs. Editors:—Through the kindness of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the liberality of Jacob Blickenderfer, Esq., of Ohio, I am enabled to pay a visit to Missouri, with the object to examine the land for sale by the above R. R., and by personal observation, acquire a knowledge of the resources of the country. Then I shall decide, in my humble opinion, all things considered, whether a man can better himself and children by emigrating thither. This part of Missouri is well timbered and hundreds of acres of good land are now for sale on very reasonable terms. But I will now state the primary cause of this journey. It is to see into the probabilities of a Moravian congregation by means of preaching among the settlers, and also by a colony or colonies from our country. In this way Hope, Indiana, sprang into existence. I was undecided about going until our Church Conference concurred in the project, and after the examination has been made, your readers shall have the full benefit of the same, that is, if you will be my medium as you have been, in much kindness, heretofore. One thing more I will say, and that is, if any one contemplates removing to a new country, he should see me or address me in regard to the matter, and give me an idea of what kind of land he wishes to buy. Will write you while in Missouri.

J. B. LINEBACK,
Friedberg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

P. S.—Should any one wish to write me during my absence they will please address me at Oakland P. O., Laclede Co., Missouri.

The Moravian Cemetery, Salem, N. C.

If Earth holds a spot that is fairest and best,
Where the dead so sweetly and calmly may rest;
Where angels delighted their sentry-watch keep,
Unceasing o'er the lambs and the saintly sheep
Of Christ's fold: ay, undoubted it would be
In thy cloistered precincts, fair cemetery.

Th' weird music of Heaven through thy cedars sweep,
Its sweet lullaby songs to the restful sleep
Of those who slumber 'neath the century shade,
In the mounds that loving hands tearfully made
For the loving mothers, and fathers for thee!
And the hallowed dead in the cemetery.

Ah! 'twere beautiful loves that cherish the dead,
Keeping green the mem'ry since th' spirit has fled,
The fragrance of the flowers that death has trod
Sweeter incense is in the nostrils of God
Than aught we poor mortals could e'er hope to bring
To the foot of the Cross as an heart off'ring.

Thou art an holy and hallowed abode,
Peopled with spirits of the "Blessed in the Lord"—
The same stars that o'er thee their vigils keep,
Shall witness the awaking from the deathly sleep;
And the sweet songs of praise so gloriously free
Of the Risen Moravian Cemetery.

MRS. GEO. A. DAVIS.

Winston, N. C., March 19th, 1880.

—Just received at the Salem Bookstore a few copies of

The Master of Red Leaf,

said to be the most interesting and powerful novel recently issued. *Call soon.*

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Toms Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FRIEDBERG Mail closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6.30, A. M. Due Wednesday and Saturday by 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst., by Rev. A. W. Craft, Mr. G. A. JONES and Miss CORNELIA A. PETREE, daughter of Rev. Jas. E. Petree.

DIED.

Near Weesner's School House, Davidson County, Thursday 18th inst., HARRISON RIPPLE, aged about 25 years.

In this place, on Friday night last, JENNIE REBECCA, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of W. J. and Jennie Cooper.

GET THE BEST.

The great political campaign of 1880 has begun, and it is your duty to watch it and to understand it. To that end, what you need is a good Democratic newspaper. What everybody says is apt to be true, and everybody says that

Hale's Weekly

is the best ever printed in North Carolina. It is Democratic from principle. It gives all the news in the most condensed and well ordered style, because it is a newspaper. It is printed on good white paper from large clear type, because its subscribers pay for good paper and are entitled to one. It will furnish a complete history of the times and of the exciting Federal and State campaigns now just begun.

After paying for your home paper, instead of sending to New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia for a weekly, send for

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which not only supplies the news and good reading sometimes to be had from abroad, but to whose ample space the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use it adds to news, and politics, and literature, a complete history of all that is done in North Carolina. The information printed in it weekly for months past, and to be had in no other paper, ought to be in the possession of every citizen.

The price is only $2 a year, $1 for six months. Sample copies sent on application, but no name is entered on its mail-books without payment, and subscribers are saved the unpleasantness of ordering the paper stopped, as it is discontinued at the end of time paid for. Address

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TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT." Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

SALEM MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY D. A. SPAUGH.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 20 to $1 40
Wheat, (red) "	1 15 to 1 25
Corn, per bushel	65 to 70
Oats, "	40 to 45
Rye, "	65 to 70
Barley, per bush	65 to 75
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to 3 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	55 to 60
Peas, (white,) "	65 to 70
Beans, (col'd,) "	40 to 60
Beans, (white,) "	75 to 90
Onion Setts, per bushel	1 25 to 1 50
Pork	6 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 9
Hams	10 to 00
Green Apples per bushel	1 00 to 2 00
Eggs, per dozen	8 to 10
Butter, per pound	15 to 20
Tallow, "	6 to 00
Beeswax, "	20 to 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	65 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, "	75 to 80
Cabbage, per pound	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen	1 50 to 2 25
Hay, per hundred	40 to 50
Fodder, per hundred bdls	70 to 80
Shucks, per hundred lbs	40 to 45

CHARLOTTE, Mar. 19.–Flour $3 65 a $4.00. Wheat 1 00 a 1 50. Corn 73 a 78. Oats 55 a 60. Bacon 7 a 8. Potatoes, sweet, $1 00 a 0.

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.–Flour 5 65 a 6 15 Wheat $1 38 a $1 45. Corn 56 a 50. Oats 42 a 43.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 22.–Wheat 1 30 a 0 00; Corn 41 a 00; Oats, 38 a 00; Flour, $5 75 a 6 00.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.

Winston, N. C., March 25, 1880.

Lugs, Common green	2 50 to 3 00
" Good working	4 00 to 5 00
Fillers, Common leafy	4 00 to 5 00
" Good leafy	6 00 to 8 50
" Rich, waxy	9 00 to 11 00
Smokers, Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	5 00 to 8 00
" Fine	11 00 to 14 00
" Fancy	15 00 to 20 00
Rich, bright leaf	8 00 to 12 00
Sun cured fillers	7 00 to 10 00
Wrappers, Common bright	12 50 to 15 00
" Good bright	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 50 00
" Fancy	50 00, 60 00 to 75 00
" Good red	10 00 to 12 00
Mahogany wrappers, common	15 00 to 18 00
" " good	20 00 to 25 00
" " fine	30 00, 40 00 to 45 00

The Event of the Season.

On MARCH 10TH, 1880, will be published the FIRST NUMBER of

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INTERESTING STORIES IN PROSE AND VERSE; USEFUL HOME ARTICLES; AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE SKETCHES; TWO MAMMOTH FASHION PLATES; PROFUSE ILLUSTRATION OF THE FASHION OF THE DAY,

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D. P. MAST. EUGENE E. GRAY.

MAST & GRAY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Winston, N. C.

Practice in the Courts of Forsyth and adjoining counties.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims and the settlement of estates. Office in the Court-house. Feb. 1880.

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Date, June, 19 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45, Daily.	No. 6, Daily ex. Sun
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 55 p m	
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 51 p m	
" High Point	7 05 a m	7 05 p m	
Arrive Greensboro	7 58 a m	7 35 p m	
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m		
Arrive Hillsboro	10 28 a m		5 45 a m
" Durham	11 02 a m		12 25 p m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m		1 55 p m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 45 a m	5 00 a m
Arrive Goldsboro	5 35 p m	9 35 a m	

No 47.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western N. C. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, June 19, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42, Daily.	No. 5, Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 45 p m	
Leave "	3 30 p m		6 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 37 p m		10 45 a m
" Hillsboro	5 20 p m		11 55 a m
" Greensboro	7 32 p m		4 30 p m
Leave "	7 32 p m	7 16 a m	
Arrive High Point	8 14 p m	7 52 a m	
" Salisbury	9 27 p m	9 10 a m	
" Charlotte	11 27 p m	11 11 a m	

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Leave Salem	"	5 00 a m
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Arrive Greensboro	"	6 35 a m

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POETRY.

It Never Pays.

It never pays to fret and grow!
When fortune seems our foe;
The better bred will look ahead
And strike the braver blow.
For luck is work,
And those who shirk
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play,
And clear the way,
That better men have room.

It never pays to wreck the health
In drudging after gain,
And he is sold who thinks that gold
Is cheapest bought with pain.
An humble lot,
A cosy cot,
Have tempted even kings.
For station high,
That wealth will buy,
Not oft contentment brings.

It never pays! A blunt refrain
Well worthy of a song.
For age and youth must learn the truth
That nothing pays that's wrong.
The good and pure
Alone are sure
To bring prolonged success,
While what is right
In heaven's sight
Is always sure to bless.

HUMOROUS.

Buck Swaim, the Editor.

Mr. Swaim was about the second editor of the *Patriot*. He was a brilliant, witty, and fearless writer. At one time he and a Mr. Jackson, a long-legged, half-parson editor of a Danville paper, had a right severe controversy. Each was a stranger to the other. Jackson vowed to whip Swaim and Swaim heard it. He knew they would meet at Wentworth court. Mr. Swaim drove up one night and stopped at the hotel in Wentworth, then kept by Mr. Holderby. Some three or four—among them Jackson—were sitting around the fire and were discussing Buck Swaim at the time. He quietly sat down and asked:

"Is that Mr. Swaim, of Greensboro, you are speaking of, gentlemen?"

"Yes, sir; do you know him?" said Jackson.

"Yes; I met him this morning; he offered me a seat in his buggy, but he was so heavily armed, with two pistols and a bowie knife, that I thought best not to come with him. I believe he expects a difficulty with a man named Jackson."

There was a dead silence for awhile, and then Jackson ordered his horse and said he had promised faithfully a friend in the country to stay with him that night, and it was high time he was going.

Mr. Swaim once did the Legislature up and they had him before them for the [illegible] at the time that there was a Dr. Swaim who was a member. When the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out it happened that he and the old doctor, his name-sake, were both in Turner's bookstore. The officer stepped up and asked him if his name was Swaim. He pointed to the Doctor. The officer then told the Doctor that he was ordered to arrest him and bring him before the committee. The old gent was thunderstruck, and couldn't understand it, but he went with him, and the fun soon leaked out. When Mr. Swaim did go, he was ordered to apologize before the bar of the House. His apology was worse than the offence. His words had been that the members of the Legislature were not fit to drive hogs. His apology was that they were fit.—*Raleigh Times.*

MILLINERY

They were in a railroad car, journeying to Chicago. On the opposite seat was a man of commanding figure and brow, and thoughtful expression.

"What a fine countenance, James! I wish I knew his occupation."

"Maybe he is a lawyer."

"There's too much benevolence in his face for a lawyer."

"He may be a banker."

"Not a bit of it: A man with such a heavenly expression couldn't content himself with money-getting. His aim in life is higher than that."

"I guess you are right, Amelia. I'll take your word and his for it."

At the next station an inquisitive farmer took a seat beside the man with the noble brow and asked him about his vocation. Amelia held her breath and listened to the reply. It was this:

"I keep a saloon and a meat shop. My wife sells the beer and I do my own butchering."

Mr. C—— was pastor of a Baptist church in a certain town in one of the Western States. He had been on very bad terms with his flock for some time. They abused him whenever they could find occasion, and he reciprocated with equal gladness. Before his contract with the parish expired, he received the appointment of chaplain at the State prison. Elated at this lucky opportunity of getting rid of him, the congregation came in full numbers to hear his farewell sermon, perhaps less to compliment than to annoy him with their presence. Great was their astonishment, and still greater their anger, when the reverend gentleman arose for his text the following words: "I go to prepare a place for you . . . that where I am, there ye may be also."

"Everything is for the best," said M. Labouchere, "to prevent two farmers going to law over a property left to be divided between them; and as one of them was a good Bible Christian, I fixed on him the amicable arrangement come to between Lot and Abraham. "Aye, sir," said he, with a sly smile, "that Lot was a crafty old fellow. He took all the water-meadows to his share." I realized the danger of applying biblical examples to modern times."

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm and Education.

The farmer should understand chemistry, geology, botany, zoology, mechanics, in order to conduct his calling intelligently. This is beginning to be understood by political economists abroad. Even Ireland has over two hundred farm schools. In this country where almost universal culture exists, the farmer is a constant student, and by the help of his agricultural paper, keeps thoroughly posted in all the new discoveries, and the recorded experiences relating to his special calling. The first agricultural school was founded by Fellenberg in Switzerland, in 1806. Thousands of pupils were graduated there, giving to that country a great and lasting impetus in the progress of civilization, intelligence and wealth. One of the first duties undertaken by the French, under MacMahon, in 1873, was to organize a system of agricultural education. In Prussia there is not a province but can boast its agricultural school and 'model farm.' Such sweeping statements as these do injury. It is not true that a "farmer should understand chemistry, geology, botany, zoology and mechanics, in order to conduct his calling intelligently, and the proof is in the fact that there are thousands of very intelligent persons who know nothing of any of these things—men who have money at their calling, and who have made it intelligently in this pursuit. Of course all these accomplishments are useful to the great majority of mankind in other pursuits as in farming.

Cost of the Agricultural Department.

And now the Agricultural Department is going the rounds of the papers as having spent about $10,000 more money than it has had from its beginning even unto this day. Our friends are forgetful of the figures so lately printed. If they will only take the trouble they are to take and ascertain the facts from the records in Senator Davis's office, through which every dollar of the money has passed, they will find the whole receipts of the department from date of establishment to March 1, 1880, three years, have been $67,500, and its whole expense of all sorts $47,257.74, or an annual expenditure of $15,752.58. For the last year the department has also paid as required by the law for the geological department, and its total disbursements for the three years, therefore, have been $61,273.64, paid by the guano manufacturers. Add to this all that geology cost for the two preceding years of the agricultural department's existence, during which geology had nothing to do with and no money from the agricultural department, but was paid for by the State, and the whole cost of both departments for the three years of the agricultural department's existence has been $51,273.64.—*Hale's Weekly.*

Milk Producing Food.

We think dairymen have not sufficiently appreciated the value of the pumpkin as a food for producing milk. The prejudice against this food for milk cows has arisen from the effect of seeds when given in to large a quantity. The seeds have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and this sometimes lessens the flow of milk; but if a small portion of the seeds are removed, this danger is wholly overcome. Indeed, the cases of ill-effect have probably occurred from feeding more than the due proportion of seeds. We have seen pumpkins fed quite freely with excellent results in quantity and quality of milk; but it is not fit or economical to feed too largely of any one food. Potatoes fed in moderation are excellent for milk, but given in too great quantity they will reduce the yield. Turnips or beets must not be given too liberally, and corn-fodder given as a sole ration is unprofitable; but fed with half-pasture, they keep up the yield of milk and add greatly to the profit of the season. So pumpkins are excellent to keep up the flow of milk. Having fully the value of turnips, per weight, they are more cheaply raised, and should be added to the yearly supply of food by every dairyman. When grown alone, it is found that as many tons per acre may be produced as of turnips; but the custom mostly is, to grow the pumpkins with a corn crop. From one to three tons may be grown with a good yield of corn, requiring little more than placing the seeds at distances of 20 feet apart, in alternate rows of corn. The cultivation of corn is sufficient attention to the pumkin crop; and this crop will often equal, in food value, ten bushels of corn per acre.

If the farmer would take the time and trouble and utilize the means he has at home, he could manufacture an excellent fertilizer. He should waste nothing that contains plant food. The scrapings of the hen-house, the contents of the sinks, the ashes, refuse, bones, sweepings of the yard, all should be collected and utilized.

—To secure the total destruction of the tobacco fly, sprinkle the plants with a decoction of one sixteenth of an ounce of strychnine, dissolved in twenty quarts of water. This application has been known to destroy the fly absolutely, and cause no injury whatever to the young plants. An infinitesimal quantity will be found to work no injury whatever to the plant. It can be applied with perfect safety.

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Dried Fruits & Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
E. F. WALL, of Surry,

Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,

Jan. 22, 1880. HINSHAW BROTHERS.

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

AND

GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

The people of Forsyth and surrounding Counties are invited to the

MUSIC STORE, MAIN ST., WINSTON,

to examine the stock of

FIRST-CLASS ORGANS and PIANOS.

W. P. ORMSBY is in direct connection with the leading manufacturers, and he calls the attention of all parties needing instruments, to the fact that he is established here in their own section, and as he intends making good every warrant he gives with the instrtments he sells, they will find it much safer to deal with him than with the dealers advertising from remote parts of the country.

This being a BRANCH HOUSE of the celebrated music publishers, DITSON & CO., of New York, customers can select from the newest and best music of the day. All orders filled, mail free, at publishers' rates.

Pianos and Organs repaired and tuned and Old Instruments taken in exchange.

Medical Men, Mechanics and Operators all recommend the famous light-running

Domestic Sewing Machine,

for the following reasons:

It is the Lightest running.
It is the most noiseless.
It is the simplest and best made machine.
Its tension is elastic, so it breaks no thread.
It carries a larger bobbin and more thread than any other machine.
It winds the bobbin without running the machine or throwing off the driving band.
It is made with *Concentric motions and will not wear out.*

The DOMESTIC has gone far ahead of all other machines in all the cities of the United States, and has never before been offered in competition with cheap machines.

For terms, for CASH or INSTALLMENT, call at the Company's

BRANCH OFFICE,

in the MUSIC STORE, Winston, opposite the Merchants Hotel.

Old Machines taken in Exchange.

W. P. ORMSBY, Agent.

WINSTON, N. C.

November 13, 1879. No. 46. 6mo.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co

Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.

ESTABLISHED BY J. P. NISSEN, 1834.

Post Office SALEM, N. C.

WORKS AT Waughtown.

Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.

We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make

OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT

AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.

We also keep a large stock of BUILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES, at lowest prices.

Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878—no9tf.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER, Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL

CLASSES OF Insurable Property, Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE SELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands

☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a call to our Store. ☜

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

J. BLICKENDERFER.